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7 January 1963

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN



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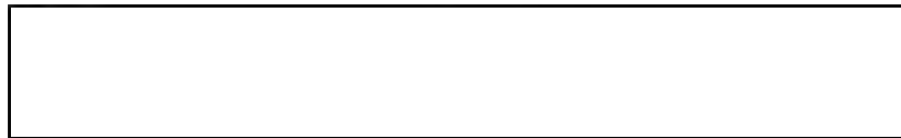
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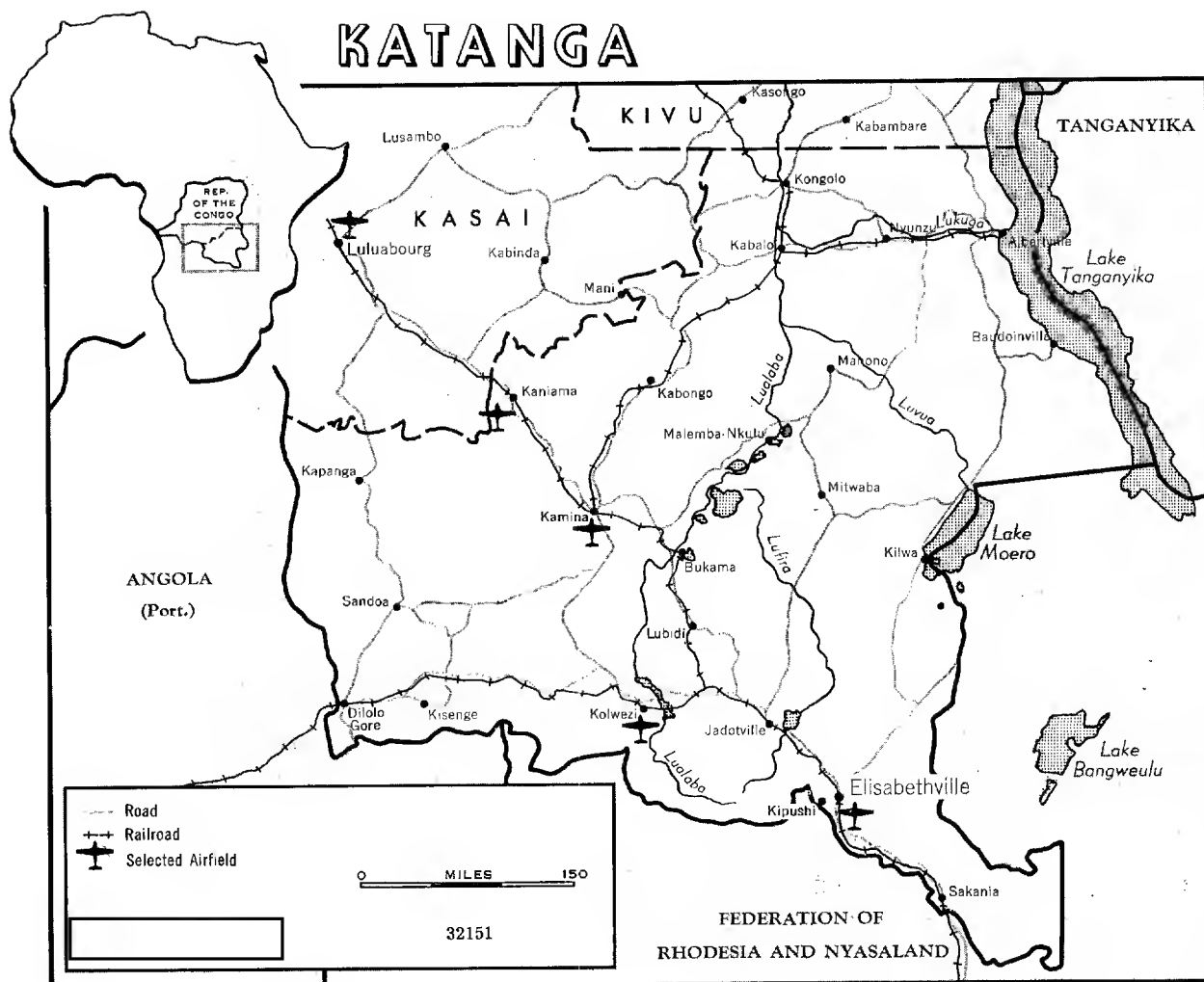
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DAILY BRIEF

Congo: [Tshombé's political strength is waning following the disintegration of his military forces.]

[Grand Chief Kasongo Niembo, important Baluba leader and former Tshombé supporter, now is co-operating with the UN in Kamina and has reportedly joined forces with a Congolese Army unit moving on Kabongo.]

[The US army attaché reports that Africans in Jadotville gave Indian troops a wildly enthusiastic reception. Local officials in Jadotville, Kamina and Elisabethville appear to be cooperating fully with UN administrators. Ambassador Gullion comments that "we allowed ourselves to be deluded on the strength of Tshombé and his army and may be underestimating the Katangan people's desire for integration."] 

[The Belgian consul in Elisabethville has now received clear instructions to facilitate Tshombé's return to that city. The UK consul is no longer taking an active part. Congolese and UN leaders are convinced, however, that they must consolidate the political situation in Elisabethville and extend UN authority throughout Katanga before beginning any talks with Tshombé.]

[Adoula has sent nearly a hundred officials to Elisabethville to set up a central government administration. Defense Minister Anany and General Lundula were scheduled to arrive in Elisabethville.]

Yesterday. The Adoula government is determined to establish a Congolese Army presence in Elisabethville but apparently recognizes the need to send its best disciplined soldiers, if panic is to be avoided. The Elisabethville population reportedly fears that Congolese troops would join the anti-Tshombé Balubas in bloody reprisals against Europeans and other tribes who supported Tshombé.

Adoula told Ambassador Gullion on 4 January that he would work to establish a legal provincial government in Katanga and had no desire to see Tshombé crushed. The Council of Ministers had decided that the Katangan assembly would meet and carry on the functions suspended by Tshombé. If the assembly re-elected him provincial president, the central government would recognize him as such.

Union Miniere (UMHK) representatives have arrived in Leopoldville to negotiate the division of foreign exchange receipts. First talks with Adoula appear to have gone well in an atmosphere of mutual good will. No Katangan representatives were present. In south Katanga, UMHK technicians--involved apparently in some of the early sabotage efforts--are attempting to frustrate further destruction of Katangan assets.

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US-USSR-Cuba: [The US-Soviet talks in New York, aiming at implementation of agreements on Cuba contained in the Kennedy-Khrushchev letter exchanges of 27-28 October, will cease with publication on 8 January of a joint letter to the UN Secretary General.]

[The letter will remove the Caribbean crisis from further consideration by the UN Security Council. It is, in effect, an agreement to disagree.]

[The Soviet-Cuban side has refused to permit on-site inspection in Cuba or to agree on a system of continuing safeguards under UN auspices. The US, therefore, will continue aerial surveillance of military activities in Cuba in the interest of hemisphere security.]

[Neither side will publicize the substance of the negotiations or any of the various draft documents that were considered. First Deputy Foreign Minister Kuznetsov told Ambassador Plimpton, however, that he will not hesitate to discuss publicly the "Soviet position."]

[In his speech at the forthcoming East German party congress, Khrushchev will probably cite the formal ending of the Cuban crisis as justification for his coexistence policy. He will probably also cite it as an indication of the possibility for settling other outstanding East-West problems--such as Berlin and Germany--by "compromise."]

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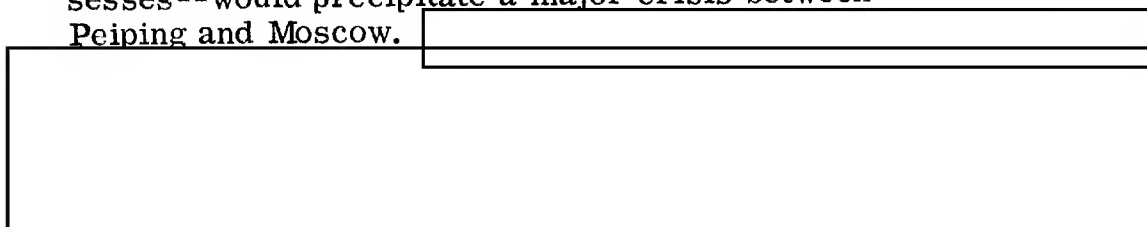
USSR - India - Communist China: Peiping will regard as a direct affront the Soviet delivery of MIG-21 (Fishbed) jet fighters to India, now reportedly under way.



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A Chinese Communist spokesman in Hong Kong stated quite flatly last fall that Soviet sale to India of MIG-21s--a more modern fighter than China possesses--would precipitate a major crisis between Peiping and Moscow.

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Peru: The strong security measures taken by Peru's governing junta may at least temporarily halt the Communist-incited disorders.

Following renewed outbreaks of violence near Chiclayo, government troops on 4 January arrested an estimated 300 Communist Party leaders and pro-Communist subversives. The government also seized the Communists' publications and closed their headquarters. A nationwide state of siege is in effect and military commanders have assumed political control in outlying areas. The repressive measures were reportedly taken to prevent the execution of a Communist plan for terror, sabotage, and overthrow of the government. An official communiqué linked Moscow and Havana with the plan.

The junta continues to regard the APRA party, despite its anti-Communist stand, as the principal danger, but APRA Secretary General Priale stated on 5 January that no members of his party had been arrested.

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NOTES

USSR-Mongolia: Some indication of the position which Khrushchev will take on such matters as the Sino-Soviet dispute and de-Stalinization at the forthcoming East German party congress may emerge from the proceedings of an ideological conference called by the Mongolian party. On 6 January Leonid Ilichev, chairman of the Soviet party's commission on ideology and a top spokesman on doctrine, arrived in Ulan Bator for the conference. He is one of the ranking members of the delegation which will accompany Khrushchev to East Germany.

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USSR: [London expects Khrushchev to visit Yugoslavia "shortly after mid-March." At the conclusion of Tito's sojourn in the USSR in mid-December, TASS announced that Khrushchev had accepted an invitation to vacation in Yugoslavia. As a counter to Khrushchev's visit to Belgrade, London plans to invite Yugoslav Vice President Rankovic to visit England shortly after Khrushchev's trip.]

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Laos: The downing on 5 January of a US-chartered aircraft, the second to be shot down within the past two months, appears to be another move in the left-wing effort to bring all supply operations under tripartite control. Such an arrangement would enable the Pathet Lao, through use of its veto power, to control supplies to isolated right-wing groups which are almost wholly dependent on air support. Pathet Lao leaders continue to charge that such flights are for the purpose of dropping men and munitions behind their "lines," and have repeatedly threatened to attack "intruding" aircraft.

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